**Team Practice Worksheet**

Team Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Team Members: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| Unit Title: Ancient India | | Lesson Topic: Learning about World Religions: Hinduism |
| Finish this practice to get ready for your quiz | Answer the questions using **COMPLETE SENTENCES**.   1. What is Hinduism? What was the Aryans’ contribution to Hinduism? 2. Name the 4 levels of the caste system and the roles that each played in Indian society. 3. What are 3 key points that describe Hindu beliefs about deities? Be specific in your answer. 4. Name 3 important deities and one aspect of the universe that each controls. 5. What are 3 key points that describe Hindu beliefs about dharma? Be specific in your answer. 6. What is the festival of Divali? What does it celebrate? 7. What are 3 key points that describe Hindu beliefs about karma? Be specific in your answer. 8. What is the Vedas? What is Sanskrit? What is the correlation between them? 9. What are 3 key points that describe Hindu beliefs about samsara? Be specific in your answer. 10. Who were the Untouchables? Why were they called this? | |

**Answer Sheet**

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| Unit Title: Ancient India  Lesson Topic: Learning about World Religions: Hinduism |
| 1. A religion that developed in India over many centuries; it traces its roots to older traditions, such as Vedic beliefs and Brahmanism. The Aryans brought to India some of their gods and rituals, some of which eventually became part of Hinduism. 2. Brahmins – priests and religious scholars. Kshatriyas – rulers and warriors.   Vaishyas – herders and merchants. Shudras – servants, farmers, and laborers.   1. There are many deities in Hindu sacred texts and worship. In some Hindu traditions, there are three important deities. Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva each control one aspect of the universe. 2. Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva. Brahma creates it, Vishnu preserves it, and Shiva destroys it. 3. Dharma stands for law, obligation, and duty. Each social class was said to have its own duties that involved a certain type of work. Hindus are also expected to follow a common dharma, or set of values. 4. The Hindu New Year is celebrated at the Divali festival. *Divali* means “row of lamps.” The lamps are symbols of good (light) winning over evil (darkness). 5. Karma explains why Hindus should live according to dharma. The law of karma governs what happens to people’s souls after death. Karma is made up of all the good and evil that a person had done in past lives. 6. The Vedas are a collection of ancient writings viewed as sacred by many Hindus. Sanskrit is an ancient Indian language. The Vedas is composed in Sanskrit. 7. It is the continuous cycle of birth, death, and rebirth. Samsara ends when the soul escapes from the cycle of reincarnation. It takes many lifetimes before a person can balance his or her karma and be released from samsara. 8. The people in the lowest cast were known as Untouchables. They had jobs or ways of life that involved activities that high-caste Indians considered lowly or “dirty.” Other Hindus avoided touching, and even looking, at this group of people. |